

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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T E R M S .

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SATURDAY JUNE 30, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

To the Democratic Voters of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., June 26th, 1860.

WHEREAS, The undersigned, Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, have heretofore called a State Convention of the party to assemble at Frankfort, on the 18th of July next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rankin R. Revill, Esq.; and recent events have occurred, which, in the opinion of the Committee, render it necessary that the Convention, when assembled, should take into consideration the general interests of the Democratic party:

Therefore, we hereby recommend that said Convention, in addition to the special subject already submitted to it, take into consideration and act upon such other matters as may be brought before it, touching the general interests of the party, with a view to its organization and harmonious action, and to secure its triumph in the approaching State and national contests.

JEPHTHA DUDLEY,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
A. J. JAMES,
D. M. BOWEN,
JAMES W. TATE,
J. P. METCALFE,
S. I. M. MAJOR,
P. U. MAJOR,
GRANT GREEN,

Committee.

The movements of the Douglas Party.
There is much talk about the probability of Bell and Everett's carrying Kentucky. It is impossible. Their party does hold the balance of power, and can possibly carry the State for Douglas or Breckinridge as they prefer. We promise them forgiveness, and will willingly receive their votes for Douglas, who, we can assure them, is for the "Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws." —*Low. Dem.*

The Douglas movement has from the commencement been a disorganizing one. The great leader of their party—if party it may be called—began it by pursuing a factious opposition to the measures of the National Democratic administration and the National Democratic organization; and his followers have acted up to this time in perfect keeping with the example set by the "little giant." The breaking up of the Convention at Baltimore was precipitated by a factious and overbearing numerical majority wantonly and recklessly disfranchising sovereign Democratic States of their rightful representation in that body; and now, true to their instinct, we find them in the North preferring Black Republican associations, and in the South, a union with the Opposition, to fraternization with the constitutional Democracy.

It will be seen from the above extract which we take from the Douglas organ of Kentucky, that in the desperation of his cause, he is willing to coalesce with the K. N. S., and will graciously forgive them if they will only condescend to come to the relief of "little Doug," in this extremity. At the same time the organ of the squatter sovereigns is making arrangements to take up his bed and with his faction, walk out of the Democratic party. He has accordingly, like the lame captain, concluded to take an early start, and called a Douglas Convention to be held at Louisville at an early day! He has moreover proclaimed in his paper, that he cannot support a Breckinridge man for clerk of the Court of Appeals at the August election! He has taken great pains to exclude himself from the ranks of the Democracy, and we do not object to his taking such course as he may desire. We only wish to say that we do not want to hear from him in the future, any complaints that he has been thrust out of the party; he has performed that office for himself. He will doubtless lay great claims to Democracy, but his course in seeking a coalition with the Opposition against Breckinridge, and his declaration that he will not support the candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals to be nominated by the 18th of July Democratic Convention, unless that nominee be a Douglas man, forever preclude him from asserting any such claim. He seems to have had an instinctive apprehension that Democratic councils are not the place for him.

By the way we observe that the Democrat, has the name of a candidate for clerk at the head of its columns. Are we to understand from this that that gentleman is a Douglas man?

A CONNECTION.—Our friend Col. Geo. Monroe, who was in Frankfort yesterday, requests us to correct the statement now going the rounds of the press, that he voted for Douglas in the Baltimore Convention. He says that he voted against Douglas to the very last. He has not yet taken position for either the Douglas or Breckinridge ticket. His course at Baltimore was prompted by what he believed to be the wishes of his constituency.

The Louisville Democrat, which has been a consistent Douglas paper for years, is the only Democratic print in Kentucky that supports the nominees of the Rump Convention, except an 8 x 10 sheet with a half dozen paying subscribers published somewhere in this section of the State.

Pierce, Dickinson, Buchanan and all the great leaders of the Democracy are for the Breckinridge ticket.

All the Democratic Congressmen from Kentucky are for our candidates.

All the Democratic State officers at Frankfort, from the Governor down, are enthusiastic in the support of Breckinridge and Lane.

All the members of the Democratic State Central Committee, headed by that venerable patriarch of Democracy, JEPHTHA DUDLEY, have declared themselves for the true National Democratic ticket, which is inscribed upon our mast-head.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, the best speaker of the Opposition party, has come out for Breckinridge.

The following papers in Kentucky have hoisted the flag of Breckinridge and Lane, viz:

THE FRANKFORT YEOMAN—of the 6th District.

THE LEXINGTON STATESMAN—of the 8th District.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER—of the 7th District.

THE GEORGETOWN GAZETTE—of the 8th District.

THE PADUCAH HERALD—of the 1st District.

THE MAYSVILLE EXPRESS—of the 9th District.

THE NEWCASTLE DEMOCRAT—of the 7th District.

THE HARRODSBURG PRESS—of the 5th District.

THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT—of the 6th District.

THE PARIS FLAG—of the 8th District.

THE BOWLING-GREEN STANDARD—of the 2d District.

The following sheet has been for Douglas and his heresies for several years past, and persists blindly in its folly, viz:

The Louisville Democrat—of 7th District.

The Washington Constitution, the national organ of the party and the administration, supports the Breckinridge ticket.

The Boston Post, the leading Democratic journal of New England runs up the names of Breckinridge and Lane.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is out strongly for Breckinridge. This finishes Douglas in the old Dominion.

The Baltimore Argus, the Democratic organ in Maryland, has declared for Breckinridge. Douglas will not have a corporal's guard in Maryland.

The Southern papers are coming out almost unanimously for Breckinridge and Lane. Douglas will not leave the ghost of a chance in any slaveholding state.

Out of 31 Democratic U. S. Senators, 32 are for Breckinridge and Lane.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

Identification Meeting at Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, KY., June 28th.

A great meeting ratifying the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, was held here to-night. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and a salute of 105 guns were fired. The people are wild with enthusiasm at the nomination of those sterling National Democrats, John C. Breckinridge and Gen. Lane.

J. S. J.

We are authorized to announce Col. Thos. B. STEVENSON, of Mason, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, *subject to the Convention of the Democracy to be held on the 1st of July.*

We are authorized to announce BENT HOPKINS, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, independent of all Conventions.

Col. THOMAS C. McCRAEY, of Daviess county, a gifted and distinguished orator and politician is decidedly for John C. Breckinridge. As a public speaker he has few equals in Kentucky or elsewhere, and we trust that his eloquent voice will be raised from many a hustings in behalf of Kentucky's favorite son.

THOMAS CRAVENS, Esq., one of the Democratic electors for the State at large was in Frankfort this week. He supports the Breckinridge ticket, and will do good service in the coming canvass.

Col. JAMES P. BATE, President of the Board of Internal Improvements has been in this place, for several days past.

Let our citizens bear in mind the great sale of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Plated Sets, Castors, &c., to-day, at the corner of Main and St. Clair sts., commencing at 10 o'clock, and also at 2 and 8 o'clock, P. M. This is the last sale previous to winding up for the summer, and as the gentlemen in charge of the goods are desirous of raising as much money as possible in this city, bargains may certainly be expected. The opportunity to procure first class goods at auction, is not likely to occur again, and should be taken advantage of by all who desire to purchase. We have given the stock a close inspection, and are safe in saying that it is unsurpassed for elegance of finiture, and material by any fashionable retail house in the country. Bidders are desired to attend punctually at the hours above named. Comfortable seats will be provided for the accommodation of ladies. The splendid Egg-Boiler, on exhibition we learn, will be sold to-day at auction, it is valued at \$100, and the residue in seven equal annual payments, with eight per cent. interest.

LARGE SALE OF A COTTON PLANTATION.—Joshua M. Craig, of Chicot county, Arkansas, recently sold to Judge Frank Griffin, of Washington county, Mississippi, his plantation and negroes, known as the "Leland Plantation," for the handsome sum of \$100,000—\$100,000 cash, and the residue in seven equal annual payments, with eight per cent. interest.

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The Old Line Whigs for Breckinridge.

As an evidence of the feeling among that portion of the Democracy who left the old Whig party in 1856 to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, we are tempted to make an extract from a private letter to us, bearing date the 27th inst. The writer is a gentleman of high position and talents, well known in Kentucky politics. He does not reside in this Congressional district, and we regret that we have not full authority to use his name publicly. With this preface we shall let him speak for himself, as follows:

"As things now stand, I hold Breckinridge to be in fact, tested by the standard of Democratic principles, the legitimate Democratic candidate for President; and though I had professed to myself to withdraw from my public or congressional relations to political affairs, beyond doing the duty of a private citizen at the polls, I have so impressed with the duty of upholding Breckinridge in this fight, that, no matter what the consequence to myself, I mean to devote whatever of intellect, whatever of energy, whatever of influence, I may be possessed with, by pen, tongue, or stamp, in the press, every way, to the triumph of that noble young statesman, in whose election I see the surest hope of our country and our Union. The squat sovereign doctrines of Douglas have always been loathsome to me. I object to him also, personally. But in consideration of his association with the Democracy, under whose influence I believe his heresies would be deprived of the irascible effect, I did in good faith intend to support him, had he been fairly nominated at Baltimore or a sound platform. But his friends at Charleston insulted us with a proposal to abide future decisions of the Supreme Court, while repudiating a decision already pronounced. I regarded this as an unprincipled trick designed to bamboozle and cheat us; and his after speech in the Senate satisfied me my suspicion was right. His serenade speech at Washington, on Saturday night, is absolutely atrocious and intemperate. He there uttered three tremendous whimpers, for said, in substance, 1. That Breckinridge's friends want to force slavery on people who don't want it. 2. That they meant disunion by seceding from his Convention. 3. That in a contingency they mean to prevent the inauguration of the next President elect. In my opinion, three more stupendous falsehoods could hardly be invented by the father of lies. Trust me then, I shall fight for Breckinridge and Lane with all the force of my nature, without any consideration of personal consequences, though of course, for the sake of the cause, I shall fight discreetly and fairly, however earnest."

The Ninth District for Breckinridge.

The Maysville Express, the able organ of the Democracy of the Ninth Congressional District, is out for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. We make an extract from the leader in that paper published yesterday:

"The Boston Post, the leading Democratic journal of New England runs up the names of Breckinridge and Lane.

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The Douglas Convention.

The "Rump" Convention, as the Maysville Express truly and sensibly remarks, had no claim to the character of a National Convention of the Democratic party. Oregon, California, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Delaware, and South Carolina were neither represented nor pretended to be represented in it. Alabama and Louisiana were represented by a set of impostors—men having no authority from the Democracy of those States to represent them. The Arkansas Legis delegation, thrust into the seats of the regular delegates, were chosen by some fifteen or twenty persons, headed by a band of miscreants, assembled last evening at Major Breckinridge's residence to congratulate him on his nomination in the name of the National Democrats of the Union, and to ratify the same. After repeated calls for Mr. Breckinridge, he appeared, and was greeted with tremendous cheering, clapping of hands and waving of hats, and handkerchiefs. He addressed this great crowd, composed of citizens of all the States of the Union, in the following words:

"That heart would be cold and insensible indeed that did not thrill with gratitude at such an exhibition of the magnificence of his constituency. We felt it and left it, deeply, and did not wot to conceal it. He had seen with feelings of pain the divisions and disturbances which had occurred in the Democratic Convention, and had hoped to see in the end that these evils would be averted. His friends knew that he would not for an instant permit his name to stand in the way of paternal harmony.

He well knew there were gentlemen in the North and South of experience and ability who were better fitted than himself for such a trust. But, without referring in detail to the proceedings at Baltimore, he would only say that the Convention which as embodied at the Maryland Institute was composed, in his opinion, of the National Democrats of the United States. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] What he learned, though will regret, that his name had been presented to the country, he did not take long to determine that he would not meanly abandon them. [Applause]

He had understood that some persons occupying high positions entertain the belief that the National Democratic party is a "disunion party" and intend to break up the Union of these States. But, without referring in detail to the proceedings at Baltimore, he would only say that the Convention which as embodied at the Maryland Institute was composed, in his opinion, of the National Democrats of the United States. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] What he learned, though will regret, that his name had been presented to the country, he did not take long to determine that he would not meanly abandon them. [Applause]

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN, THE THREE PLATFORMS,

The Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we, the delegates representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty of Legislatures to detect the faithful execution of the law, do hereby declare that the Slave Law is hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization, support, and maintenance of a national army; and that those who called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the independence of the principles promulgated in the Federal constitution—That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—That governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed—is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the federal compact must stand, and the spirit of the nation stand, shall be preserved.

3. That the Union of the States this nation over its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising extent of territory, and its great material wealth of wealth, it happens at home and at its borders, and its power abroad; and we hold in adherence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may be, and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered a word of censure upon the Union, and that the Southern Democ'st members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates, and we denounce those threats of disunion, insidious plots, and intrigues, which are now being made in the interest of the South, and as an act of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of no good people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the people, especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to that balance of power, which the Constitution has established, is the fundamental principle of our national freedom, and we denounce the last and most impudent effort of the soul of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, among the gravest crimes.

5. That the prompt removal of all obstructions to the free exercise of westward emigration, to its unmeasured sub-extension to the creation of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate efforts to force the invader Lee from our Constitution upon the present occasion, and to secure a final and lasting union between a master and a servant, to taxayva any and all sectional groups in person; in its at earliest encroachment everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress, of the Executive, or of the secretaries of the interior, of a number of inferior, and in its general and uncharitable use of the power entrusted to it by a weak, feeble people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the bold and unscrupulous who provides every department of the federal government, that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to the safe and sound management of the public treasury; and that the recent startling disclosures of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new day of the constitution of the United States is now at hand, and that "we must now, should be, deprived of such rights, or property without due process of law," it is necessary, in legislation whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain the present system of representation, and to adapt it to update, expand, and strengthen the authority of Congress, in its Territorial Legislature, or in any individuals, to give lead example to the world, and to make it a general and universal rule of the country.

8. That the present condition of all the Territories of the United States is that of free邦; that as our republican fathers, when they and their children were young, were compelled to defend their country without any aid, so we must now, in the same spirit, defend our country, and that we can up to Congress to accomplish all that is necessary for the total and final solution of that considerable trouble.

9. That, in the recent views, by their federal Governors, of the acts of Congress of Kan as of African slaves under the color of national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, a popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved in the same.

10. That King should, right, be immediately admitted as a State under the construction recently formed and adopted by her people, as accepted by the House of Representatives.

11. That, while providing revenue for the support of the government, the introduction imposes some police charges, such as instrument of those imposed to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and may not be necessary, and exchange with securities to the working man in fixed wages, to agricultural remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, as to the nation commercial prosperity.

12. That we protest against any state or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as mere dependents, and an demand the passage of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

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14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizens, including those accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and equal protection to the foreign and colored citizens, whether naturalized or not at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress, for river and harbor improvement, and a bill for the same, required for the acquisition and enlargement of existing commerce, are anterior to the institution of a new government, and justified by the obligation of a government to protect the lives and property of its subjects, and that a preliminary, temporary, and partial, audit should be made.

16. Finally, have this set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the consideration of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in the maintenance and support.

The Douglas Platform.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our opinion, that the Constitution of the United States, as declared as a platform in our annual meeting of the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, leaving that the Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject, and that we, therefore, further declare:

1. That differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of the Territories, Legislature, and as to the form and the date of the Constitution, and the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slaves within the Territories.

2. Resolved, That the two Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection both internally and externally, at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

4. Resolved, That one of the necessities of the war, in a military, naval, and a postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and that the construction of a trans-continental railroad, as well as the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast, the earliest practicable time.

5. Resolved, That the movements of State Legislatures, and the faithful exertion of the Slave Power are not in character, subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

6. The True Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the government of a Territory, organized by act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights of either person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or territorial legislation.

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, where necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

3. Resolved, That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the rights of sovereignty, competence, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States—and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

4. Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on our terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practical moment.

[From the St. Louis Bulletin, Tuesday.]

The St. Louis Demonstration.

The National Democracy of St. Louis gave expression to their sentiments last night by one of the largest and most strenuous political demonstrations of the year. It was an impromptu affair, yet one which will reflect honor upon those who, true to themselves, and to their country, will not run after false gods, nor be intimidated by those whose motto is "live or ruin." The nomination of Breckinridge and Lane came upon the Democracy suddenly, but joyfully, like light from a cloud of darkness.

The meeting last night was not intended as a general ratification of the action of the National Democratic Convention, but simply as a complement to Col. Preston, United States Minister to Spain, who was staying for a day or two at the Plaza de Oriente. So general was the Breckinridge feeling, however, that it may be called a ratification, and a glorious one, too.

Resolved, That the Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, or a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Breckinridge and Lane—The Constitution and the Union—Equal Rights to All.

The lightning winged messenger has brought us intelligence of the nomination of these noble and exalted patriots JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE and J.D. LANE, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency by the National Democracy assembled at Baltimore on Saturday. We usher our standard to the breeze inscribed with their honored names, and shall do battle in their cause because it is the cause of the Constitution, the cause of the Union, the cause of equal rights to all sections of this Confederacy, with all the ardor and energy of our soul, until the sun shall set upon the field of the conflict and the last tocsin shall ring over the combatants.

The true Democracy will not apace us to rally with enthusiasm to their support. They will equally spur Douglas and Lincoln in their standard battles—the one with his infamous dogma of Southern Sovereignty, and the other with that of Congressional prohibition; both tending to the same result: exclusion of the South from the Territories—the one openly and boldly, and the other treacherously and by stealth. They will equally spur them as the nominees of a section—the one openly so, and the other seeking to cover up the sectionalism of the nomination by the fraudulent exclusion of the real representatives of the Southern Democracy, and the admission of bogus delegates belying claiming to represent a constituency which spurns and despises them.

They will put with pride to the fact that the principles for which they are contending demand nothing more than the equal rights of both sections; that they stand approved by the seventeen Democratic States and the nation, and are ready to stand by their friends in any emergency everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress, in the cause of their principles, in the defense of a number of inferior nations, and in their general and uncharitable use of the power entrusted to it by a weak, feeble people.

8. That the people justly view with alarm the bold and unscrupulous who provides every department of the federal government, that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to the safe and sound management of the public treasury; and that the recent startling disclosures of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

9. That the new day of the constitution of the United States is now at hand, and that "we must now, should be, deprived of such rights, or property without due process of law," it is necessary, in legislation whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain the present system of representation, and to adapt it to update, expand, and strengthen the authority of Congress, in its Territorial Legislature, or in any individuals, to give lead example to the world, and to make it a general and universal rule of the country.

10. That the present condition of all the Territories of the United States is that of free邦; that as our republican fathers, when they and their children were young, were compelled to defend their country without any aid, so we must now, in the same spirit, defend our country, and that we can up to Congress to accomplish all that is necessary for the total and final solution of that considerable trouble.

11. That we protest against any state or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as mere dependents, and an demand the passage of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

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14. Finally, have this set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the consideration of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in the maintenance and support.

From the Buffalo Express. The Seceders' Ticket.

Scarcely had our Douglas friends got through with their pyrotechnic and speculating demonstrations on Sunday evening, when a wet blanket fell upon them from the Seceders' Convention and damped their enthusiasm. The nomination of Breckinridge and Lane by Douglas after session shows that the last hope of triumph for Douglas is穷竭了.

15. That, while providing revenue for the support of the government, the introduction imposes some police charges, such as instrument of those imposed to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and may not be necessary, and exchange with securities to the working man in fixed wages, to agricultural remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, as to the nation commercial prosperity.

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16. Finally, have this set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the consideration of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in the maintenance and support.

17. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizens, including those accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and equal protection to the foreign and colored citizens, whether naturalized or not at home and abroad.

18. Finally, have this set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the consideration of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in the maintenance and support.

19. That the two Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

20. Resolved, That the two Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

21. Resolved, That the government of a Territory, organized by act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights of either person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or territorial legislation.

22. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, where necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

23. Resolved, That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the rights of sovereignty, competence, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States—and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

24. Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on our terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practical moment.

Breckinridge Boosings.

CANTON, Mo., June 26.—One hundred guns were fired here in honor of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 26.—The Democracy are firing one hundred and fifty guns for the nomination of the Island of Cuba, and the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane.

Louisiana, Mo., June 26.—Great enthusiasm for the gallant Breckinridge and Lane—ten barreled burning, and splendid illuminations.

LEXINGTON, Mo., June 26.—The Democrats are firing one hundred and five guns for Breckinridge and Lane.

LOUISIANA, Mo., June 26.—Great enthusiasm in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on our terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practical moment.

[From the St. Louis Bulletin, Tuesday.]

Arrival of the Steamship Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, June 28, 10th A. M.—The Great Eastern has arrived, and is now lying at the light ship.

SATY BROWN, June 28, 10th A. M.—The steamship Great Eastern came into the light ship at 7th o'clock this morning. She left the Needles at 10 A. M., on the 17th, and, with the exception of two days, she has experienced fine weather. She has forty-two passengers, among whom are Sir Wilkes, Esq., of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, and several of the Directors of the Company. She steamed the entire passage, ranging from 23 to 32 miles per 21 hours. Her engines were stopped until she was off George's Head for son dogs. She came in a route southeast, direct to the light ship, where she was boarded by our ship news collector and Mr. John Vanduzer, of the pilot boat Washington, a business partner of Admiral Murphy, who sent to Southwark for the ship. She was received, when entering the light ship, by Capt. Cosgrove, with a salute and the display of colors; and, as the most beryl away, all the vessels in sight saluted her bunting and cheered her. She now lies near the bar and will not pass over until three o'clock P. M. She is drawing 27 feet of water aft, and will be trained to lie even keel for crossing.

The following is the number of miles made per day: 176, 255; 180, 290; 19th and 21st, 276; 21st, 301; 22d, 290; 231; 20th, 229; 25th, 260; 323; 27th, 231. From one of the passengers we obtain the following information: There are 38 passengers and guests, all in the best of health, n. b. v. e. standing the entire voyage, which has been a particular fine one, and 100% of interest. It has demonstrated the Great Eastern's superiority as a seagoing vessel, and her excellence and reliability of her machinery.

Taylor v. Thompson et al., Greenup; appealed.

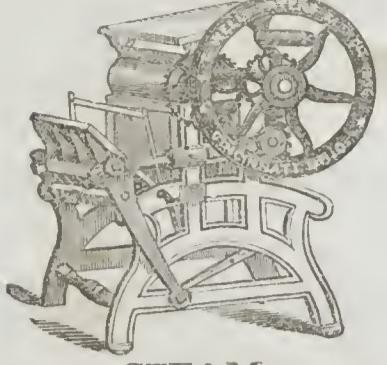
Bailey v. Compton, Montgomery; petition for re-hearing overruled.

Shapley v. Cull & White, Daviess; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Turpin et al. v. Thos. Paul, Wayne; motion to certiorari denied.

Morgan et al. v. Fairburn et al., Lewis; set for trial 1st day after term.

JOB WORK!



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WE call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, magistrates, and all others desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, PRICE-LISTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters, Letter-Heads, &c., &c., &c.

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Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage as the central location of New York City, with its many diverting means of transportation, give us unrivaled advantages for the prompt delivery of our goods. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders receive by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their receipt.

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Letters inclosed Money may be sent at our risk, post office, or by express, and the postage and other preparations are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmission of Books.

In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used, and the writing should be plain, and the Name, Post-office, County, and State should be distinctly to avoid mistake.

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more w&t-wt

ALE AND BEER!

LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

The undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having considerably enlarged his establishment, and made considerable improvements in his machinery, he is now enabled to furnish a superior article of beer, which will be sold at a lower price.

Ale, Beer, Lager Beers, &c.

Pistillers can be furnished at all times with prime Barley, Malt, and Hops.

At the same time, takes pleasure in stating that Mr. ADAM KAHN has accepted the sole agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's price.

He is now intrusted to the same will be filled with promptness and dispatch.

D. F. WOLF.

Special Notice.

THIS is intended to notify the public that a Bound Land Warrant of 80 acres No. 22,707, was issued to me on the 1st of January, 1860, by Congress, on the 2nd of December, 1859, which warrant is to James Monroe, of Frankfort, Ky., but not received until after the death of my father, when I was very young. I did not want to interfere with the inheritance of my mother, but I have now come to the conclusion that it is my intention to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a re-issue or annulling of the above described Bound Land Warrant, which I lost or unjustly withheld from me.

ADT. MAY 20th MARY LINTON.

REMOVAL.

L. TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries to his new house on Lewis street, opposite C. G. Graham's Liver Stable, where he invites all his old customers and us new ones to wish to patronize him.

He keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Snack, Coffe, Molasses, Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, and everything usually kept in a well stocked grocery establishment, which he proposes to sell us cheap as any other house in the city.

L. TOBIN.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G. Phythian, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment.

JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.

apr13 w&t-wt

SANFORD GOINS.

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JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.

apr13 w&t-wt

SANFORD GOINS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.

G. W. OWEN agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— County, ss.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 54, 1859, and calling Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles intrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose names and proper places of residence are as follows:

W. M. B. DUNSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD S. SANDFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Newburgh, N. Y.
JAMES M. THOMAS, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
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